

D-7524

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. 1524

SUBJECT:

Bomb Explosion at No. 505 Route Vallon
on August 15, 1926.

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7521

CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

S. 2. Special Branch, Station,

Date November 9, 1936.

Subject. Korean named Kim Jun-Kon, member of the Racial Revolutionary Party, sent to Korea on November 7, 1936.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by J. H. H. H.

Kim Jun-Kon (金川真坤), a member of the Korean Racial Revolutionary Party (朝鮮民族革命党), who was engaged in making bombs when an explosion occurred at No. 13 Tai Shing Fong (泰興坊) Route Vayron, on August 14, 1936, was escorted by a member of the local Japanese Consular Police to Korea on board the s.s. Heian Maru on November 7, 1936, to be handed over to the Korean Authorities. Information regarding his history has been obtained from the Japanese Consular Police and attached herewith.

Regarding the other Korean named Kim Hei Kwa (金炳華), aged about 20, who died when the explosion occurred, the Japanese Consular Police state that nothing is known of him except that he was born in Chientau (前島), Manchuria, and that he was a student of the Chinese Military Academy in Nanking.



D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

Copy sent to Mr. Sank

DBR. 10/11

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

Antecedents of Kim Jun-Kon, a Korean Radical.

Kim Jun-Kon(金順坤), alias Cho Kei-Shi(張敬之), alias Ling Ro-Ju(林路樹), alias Yo Yo(楊葉), alias Cho Shi-Kwa(張之華), a Korean, was born in Urusan-Gun, Keisho-Nando, Korea, in 1912. After completing a course in the Supplementary Agricultural School in Urusan in 1927, Kim proceeded to Keijo, the Korean capital, where he was admitted to the Chuto(中東) Middle School. He left the school in July, 1929, on account of financial difficulties caused by the death of his father.

In March, 1933, he obtained employment with the Live-Stock Raising Association as an instructor, but was dismissed in June, the same year, when it was discovered that he had embezzled the sum of Yen 140 from the Forest Association in Urusan, in which organization he was formerly employed.

In May, 1934, Kim left for Mukden in search of employment. Whilst he was residing at the Korean residents Association in Mukden he gathered together some 40 unemployed Koreans and petitioned the Japanese Consul-General in December, 1934, to relieve their poverty, he together with four other ringleaders were detained at the Consulate-General for two days.

Later Kim associated with a Korean named Li Kan-Ichi(李貫一) who suggested that him should proceed to Nanking, stating that a number of Koreans were residing in the city and Korean youths were allowed to study in Chinese schools free of charge. Kim agreed with the suggestion and first proceeded to Peiping with another Korean named Nan Ki-To(南基東) to see a Korean named Li Shi-Bun(李之文) of the Hwa Ching(華清) University in the beginning of February, 1935. When they interviewed Li Shi-Bun in Peiping, Li gave them an introduction to a Korean named Shin Kai-Ryo(潘海亮) of the Military Police Headquarters in Nanking. On arrival in Nanking on February 15, 1935, they immediately visited Shim, who then sent them to the Training School of the "Giretsu Dan", one of the Korean revolutionary organizations.

In the middle of March, 1935, Kim together with many other recruits proceeded by motor truck from Nanking to the Tienning

Temple(天寧寺), Shangfeng Tsin(上音鎮), Kiangsu, to prepare for the opening a training school in a forest in the vicinity of the temple. On April 1, the opening ceremony of the school was held attended by Kim Gen-Ho(金元鳳), the chief of the "Giretsu Dan" and other instructors. The recruits received instruction on how to achieve the Korean revolution. In July, 1935, the "Giretsu Dan" and several Korean revolutionary organizations were disbanded, and the "Korean Racial Revolutionary Party" (朝鮮民族革命黨) was organized in order to strengthen the power of the radical Koreans. Consequently Kim became a member of this party on July 5. In October, 1935, Kim together with many other colleagues graduated from the Training School of the "Giretsu Dan" and returned to Nanking.

Kim, however, dissatisfied with the policy of the leaders of the "Korean Racial Revolutionary Party" left Nanking on November 18 and arrived in Shanghai in company with four colleagues, namely, Ba Shun-Shoku(馬春植), Wo Koku-Kyo(王克強), Bu Ko(武虎) and Ryo Ten Taku(梁天澤), having severed their connection with the party. But Kim, Bu and Wo were reinstated in the party in March 10, 1936, by the efforts of Li Ko-Shin(李鴻彬), a member of special organ of the Korean Racial Revolutionary Party. They were then appointed members of the special organ and also instructed to collect information concerning Japanese Military and political affairs and to recruit female members.

Whilst they were acting in accordance with the instructions in Shanghai, Kim was called up to Nanking and left Shanghai in the beginning of July, 1936. Shortly after his arrival in Nanking he was received by Kim Gen-Ho and was instigated to give his assistance in manufacturing bombs, as leaders of the Party had made arrangement to hold a grand anti-Japanese demonstration in Shanghai with the object of causing disturbances.

After one month's stay in Nanking to prepare the manufacturing of the bombs, Kim arrived in Shanghai on August 2 and put up at the Dah Hwa Hotel(大華旅舍) on Edward VII, while a Korean named Kim Hei Kwa(金煥華), then a student of the Central Military Academy in Nanking, who was an expert in making bombs, arrived in

Shanghai on August 1 and resided in the Dah Ching Boarding House(大成公寓) on Avenue Joffre. On August 3, they rented an upstairs room of a Russian house situated at No. 13 Tai Shing Fong(泰兴坊), Route Voyron and moved to the house at about 4 p.m., but on the following day they removed to No. 309 Route Voyron and started the work of manufacturing explosive. Kim Hei-Kwa made enough powder for three bombs and left for Nanking to make a report carrying one third of the powder with him on August 8. On August 11 he returned from Nanking to Shanghai and resided at No. 13 Tai Shing Fong. At about 1 p.m. August 13, whilst they were manufacturing gun-cotton at the above address, a certain Chang(张) visited them and showed them a plan of the Japanese Consulate-General and the Kabuki Theatre, off North Szechuen Road, where they intended to place bombs. At 2 p.m., August 14 Kim Hei-Kwa commenced to put powder in empty tins and had completed two bombs by 5 p.m., but whilst putting powder with pieces of grass in the third tin at about 6 p.m., there was an explosion which caused the death of Kim Hei Kwa. Although receiving serious injuries, Kim Jun-Kon, who was assisting Kim Hei-Kwa, jumped from the balcony into the alleyway in an attempt to escape, but he was arrested by police officers who rushed to the scene.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7524
9-36

Special Branch 9-36 station,

REPORT

Date August 19, 1936.

Subject Bomb explosion at No. 505 Route Vallon on August 15, 1936.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by J. Hogan P.S.I.

In connection with the bomb explosion at No. 505 Route Vallon on August 15, 1936 when one male Chinese was killed and another seriously wounded, a search of the premises in question by the French Police revealed certain papers and documents, one of which bore the name and address of Yang Siao Mei (楊小妹), aged 19, female, residing at No. 15, Da Shing Li (大興里), Foochow Road.

At 3.30 p.m. August 18, 1936 C.D.C.s 309 and 342 attached to the Political Section of the French Police under Detective Inspector Emelianoff, came to this office and requested assistance in tracing the above named girl, as it was believed that she could materially assist the French Police in their enquiries.

D.S. Pitts with C.D.C. 107 (Special Branch) and C.D.C. 164 (Lousa) paid a visit to 15 Da Shing Li, Foochow Road when Yang Siao Mei was located. The matter in question was tactfully explained to her and she was invited to help the French Police on their present case. She expressed her willingness to do so and came to Police Headquarters at 4 p.m. August 18, 1936, after which she accompanied the two French Police representatives together with C.D.C. 281, (Special Branch), to their headquarters.

S.2. JBR 19/8

J.A. Pitts
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime & Special Branches).

The French Police have promised to furnish us with a copy of their report on this case when inquiries are completed. JBR. 19/8.



Mr. Poong,

Mr. Kim,

As far as my knowledge goes, the operation on hand is going on well though it will take much time.

I beg to write you regarding the following matter about the writing of which I have had some hesitation.

As a result of a conference which I held with comrade "Hak Mu" I came down to Shanghai to undertake the operation in question. I am told that you two have criticized me although I am now doing my best with the operation.

I am unable to tolerate your insulting attitude towards me. Comrade "Byung Hwa" informs me that Mr. Kim Pa is criticizing me as a man who is acting independently. I cannot understand Kim Pa. Comrade "Hak Mu" says that he believes Kim Pa may think that Mr. Wang and I had come to Shanghai without first consulting the other comrades. I had no chance to consult them about our coming to Shanghai. I believe I am in the right, though you accuse me of taking independent action. You say that I came down to Shanghai too hurriedly and should have waited longer, but you must remember that we were planning some thing. You complain about my silence since my arrival in Shanghai. I am sorry that you do not understand my situation. When there is nothing of importance it is not necessary to write. However, I have sent 3 letters to you during one month and 10 days and I gave you my address at Woosung.

I know my address but you did not send any letter to me. In spite of this you criticize me. I cannot understand you. The plan is now being carried out, therefore, I think you should not talk about such a small matter. I want to ask you why has Kim Pa assumed a threatening attitude towards me since I left Hanking? Why did "Hak Mu" go to



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18/8

the hospital?

I am also informed that you are talking too much about our expenses(expenses for daily life and for emergency fund).

I have received no more than \$50. a month from Mr. Chung for my living expenses. I know nothing about the emergency fund(\$500). They did not want to tell me about the emergency fund and I did not want to know about the plan of operation.(In connection with this matter I have a material proof). I hear that you have warned Mr. Chung against me.

They informed comrade Ryng Hwa that every member must be given at least \$300 as an emergency fund, but comrade Kim insisted on \$500. Later, comrade Chung asked my opinion regarding the amount of the emergency fund. In reply I expressed the opinion that the more would be better, but even \$300 would be enough.

I believe that they have already fixed the amount of emergency expenses for each person and decided to hand over the money to each member direct. I don't understand why you are talking so much about the amount of the fund. We believe it is natural that you (Kim Pa) should maintain communications between members and deal with negotiations for money. I believe it is proper for you leave all matters concerning direct operations to the persons to look after them. We have nothing to do with money affairs because comrade Chung has mentioned the matter and settled it. I do not know what you are talking about when you speak of matters which would affect the interest of our party. Kim Pa, you are talking too much on an occasion like this; you should not introduce me to a new comrade in such a harmful manner. You criticize me as a man boasting too much about his heroism,

but must not forget that even such a man would not be harmful to our party. Only prominent people are ever discussed by the public; he must be a man in a high social position. I am not such a man. I care nothing for personal affairs for I am determined to go direct towards the goal I have set myself. I promise you that I will do what I am instructed to do, but it is a matter of regret that we have no unity. I am not a valuable member; so it is no use to think of me. Comrade Ryng Hak is an important member and he has not been pleased with you since his return here from Hanking. You are responsible for the existence of discontent among our members. I am going to work together with a Chinese comrade named Chang because I have confidence in him.

I beg to close my letter in the hope of having a face to face talk with you very soon.

The plan at present to be executed is different from the ^A1st plan and calls for great risk. I pray that I may meet you after I have carried out the plan.

1936 , 8 , 14.

From Shanghai

Yang.

(I will not write you again as it is not necessary. Comrade Ryng Hak may give you my address).

Chemical Blast Kills Student, Wounds Friend

Explosion Takes Place
In Concession
Lodging

One young Chinese man was killed and another seriously injured as the result of an explosion which occurred about six o'clock yesterday evening in a room at 505 Route Vallon in the French Concession.

Residents in the neighborhood were startled by the loud bang and many thought that a bomb had exploded. Policemen nearby rushed to the house from which the sound had come and ascended to the third floor.

In a small room they discovered two young Chinese men, one sprawled across an arm-chair and the other lying prostrate on the floor, both badly injured. The room reeked of chemical fumes and it was found that a small fire had gotten started. The latter, however, was easily extinguished.

An ambulance was summoned and the two men were rushed to the Ste. Marie Hospital. One of the victims of the explosion died in the ambulance, while the other now lies in the hospital with serious burns on his face, arms and legs. Up to a late hour last night it was not found possible to interrogate him, but hopes are held for his ultimate recovery.

Room Rented By Students

After the two victims of the explosion had been removed from the room an immediate investigation was started by the police. It was

ascertained that the room in which the blast occurred had been rented by the two young men, who described themselves as students, on August 1.

Examination of the room revealed the presence on the floor of a partly-filled bottle of sulphuric acid and another container holding chlorate of potash. Police incline to the theory that the two young men, whose names are not yet known, were engaged in some sort of chemical experiment when one of them accidentally overturned the bottle of sulphuric acid and caused it to come into contact with the chlorate of potash. Contact of the two chemicals, it was pointed out, would cause an explosion of the kind which appeared to have occurred.

Had the explosion been caused by a bomb, police stated, the explosion would have been much louder and the damage much more extensive. As it was, the room itself suffered remarkably little damage, although several items of furniture were virtually destroyed.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, August 15, 1936

Student Burned In Explosion May Live

Hopes for the recovery of a student seriously injured in an explosion yesterday evening are still held despite the fact that he has sustained bad burns over all portions of his body. Together with a friend—the name of both are unknown but they described themselves as students when they hired room at 505 Route Vallon—the two were obviously experimenting with explosives as a container of chlorate potash and a bottle of sulphuric acid were found there. About 8 o'clock yesterday evening neighbors were startled by the sound of an explosion. A policeman rushed into the room which was reeking with chemical fumes, and discovered the two young men. They were rushed to St Marie's hospital where one of them shortly succumbed.

Besides the discovery of the two chemicals an examination of the room revealed nothing further. The theory that the two chemicals had come in contact with each other when one of the students had overturned the bottles, was expressed and taken as the most likely solution, as the type of explosion fully justifies this theory. Police have not as yet been able to question the wounded man as the latter has not regained consciousness.

Student Is Killed In Explosion

Chinese Companion Gets Badly Burned In A Frenchtown Room

A young Chinese, whose identity could not be fixed last night, but who was said to be a Chinese student, was killed in an explosion which occurred in a third floor room at 505 Route Vallon at about six o'clock last evening. His companion, also believed to be a Chinese student, was badly burned about the head, arms and legs and was lying in a critical condition at Ste. Marie Hospital last night.

It is believed by police who rushed to the scene, together with officers of the Concession Fire Brigade, that the two students were conducting some chemical experiments when the explosion occurred. The theory put forward by an officer of the French Police yesterday was that the explosion was caused by sulphuric acid and potassium chloride.

When the explosion occurred shortly before six o'clock and, a second later, was followed by another resounding shock, other lodgers in the house and adjoining buildings rushed to their windows to see what had happened and some even rushed into the street. Smoke immediately poured forth from the room where the explosion occurred and it was seen that a fire was starting there.

Officers of the French Police were attracted to the scene by the explosion and a call was immediately put through for the Concession Fire Brigade and an ambulance in case there were any casualties. Senior officers also rushed from the station to the scene.

Lying Unconscious

On getting past dense smoke which poured from the room, the officers found the two Chinese lying unconscious in the room, their clothes torn and burned. They were immediately carried downstairs, put in an ambulance and rushed to Ste. Marie Hospital. One of them breathed his last prior to being admitted at the hospital, while the other was given immediate first aid treatment and, although still unconscious and in a critical condition last night, it is believed that he will live.

Police completely discounted the theory that the explosion was caused by bombs and firmly be-

lieved that the two young Chinese, believed to be about 25 years of age, were students and were trying some experiment. Nothing at all is known about the men. They had rented the room from the Russian landlord at the beginning of the month, paying the rent until yesterday, when they said they would vacate the room. They told the landlord that they were students, but did not give their names or say what university they attended.

An inquest on the body of the killed man will be held this morning. It is hoped by the police, as soon as the injured man regains consciousness, to ascertain the identity of the men and what caused the explosion.

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STUDENT IS KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Room-Mate Badly Injured by
Terrible Accident

BOTTLE OF ACID FALLS ON TO CHEMICALS

One Chinese student was killed and another badly injured in an explosion in the French Concession, yesterday evening, which was caused, it is believed, by the accidental mixing of two powerful chemicals. The two students rented a room on the first floor of 505 Route Vallon, about two weeks ago, and were expected to leave yesterday.

At about 8 p.m., an explosion from the room they were in suddenly rocked the house, and smoke began to pour from the windows. French firemen, who were on the scene a few minutes later, broke into the room, and found it a shambles, with the two young men lying injured on the floor, near a table. They were badly burned and unconscious. The furniture in the room was wrecked and on fire, while the ceiling and roof of the house were slightly damaged.

The two students were taken in an ambulance to the St. Marie Hospital, one of them dying on the way. The other was in a critical condition last night, and any form of interrogation was absolutely out of the question.

After an examination of the premises, it was believed that the two students were engaged in some form of study which called for the use of a number of different acids and chemicals. It is thought that a bottle of sulphuric acid accidentally was knocked off the table. It smashed on the floor, close to some powerful chemical similar to chlorate of potash, which exploded, owing to the smallness of the room, with the force of a bomb. Doctors at the hospital last night gave the injured man an even chance of recovery.

FRENCH POLICE ASK BOMBERS CUSTODY

Short Hearing Held In
Afternoon, Remand
Until Saturday

At another hearing of the trial of eight self-confessed bombers, held before the First Special District Court yesterday afternoon, it was brought out that the French Police had applied for the custody of six of the men, allegedly concerned in terroristic activities in the Concession during 1932, 1933 and 1934. It was intimated that the Shanghai Municipal Police would not oppose the temporary extradition of the men to the French authorities, nor the temporary handing over of the other two accused to the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison headquarters for questioning.

Two further charges of bombing shops in the Settlement were yesterday preferred against two of the accused and then after lengthy arguments once again by the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison headquarters, the accused were again remanded in custody until Saturday.

The Settlement police contend that they should detain the accused pending the arrest of the alleged leader, Tsang Ts-lee. Although the Chinese authorities press strongly for the extradition of the men, it is contended that they have no actual evidence against them. The Chinese authorities alleged that the men are linked up in the attempts on the lives of Wang Ching-wei and T. V. Soong.

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August 22, 1936.

Morning Tran

MAINICHI

ONE KOREAN REVOLUTIONIST KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED
IN BOMB EXPLOSION

Early on the morning of August 20 the French Police discovered the body of a person who was killed in an accident at a certain place in the French Concession. Upon ascertaining that the dead man was a Korean, the French Municipal authorities informed the Japanese Consulate-General. The Second Section of the Japanese Consular Police dispatched a number of officers to investigate the incident.

Inquiries showed that two Koreans had been manufacturing bombs to destroy the local Japanese Consulate-General. An explosion took place and one of the men was killed and the other was injured. The Japanese Police made a search of the house and found a quantity of important documents. The Japanese police are making extensive inquiries after ascertaining that the injured Korean, who is at present in a certain hospital, is closely connected with the dead Korean.

Yesterday Mr. Fujii, Sub-Inspector of the Japanese Consular Police, received the dead body from the French authorities. The corpse has been cremated.

ANTI-JAPANESE ELEMENTS TO REPRESENT CHINESE AT
INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE; ARRIVAL
IN SHANGHAI OF COMMUNIST NAID DATT.

According to information received from reliable sources, the International Peace Conference, formerly the International Anti-War Conference which held a conference in Shanghai in 1935, will hold a conference at Brussels, Belgium this year.

Mr. Datt(?), a communist, son of the American Ambassador to France, is in Shanghai to invite China to send representative to the conference. He is reported to have been sent here by the International Anti-War and Anti-Fascism Society, which supports the Komintern. Mr. Datt is very active among Chinese cultural circles and left wing organizations.

The election of the Chinese representatives to the Conference has resulted in Tao Ying Chu and Zien Tsing Zai being appointed.

Tao Ying Chu, who is the leader of the People's Educational Society, is also an ardent anti-Japanese propagandist. He was engaged in an anti-Japanese campaign in Nanning at the beginning of the present South-West trouble. Later he went to Europe to attend the International Education Conference in London. He will proceed to Brussels as soon as the International Education Conference adjourns.

Zien Tsing Zai left Shanghai for Vladivostok on August 4 on the Soviet steamer "Cebel", whence he will proceed to Europe via Siberia.

Mr. Datt is still in Shanghai. A close watch is being kept on his movements.

Explosion Here Is Blamed On Koreans

Japanese Say Bomb That
Went Off Prematurely
Meant For Consulate

SUMA PROTESTS PROTECTION GIVEN

Confession Said Made
By Injured Youth;
Other Succumbed

Bursting prematurely while it was being manufactured by two Korean terrorists at 13 Tai Hsing Fang, Route Vallon, on August 14, a bomb, the last of a series of three, put an end to an alleged plan to blow up the Japanese Consulate-General and the Kabukiza Theater, North Szechuen Road, the Japanese Consular Police announced yesterday.

The mangled body of a Korean, found on the premises by the French police, was later identified as that of Heikwa Kin, 23. His alleged accomplice, Junkon Kin, 25, was taken to a nearby hospital and later taken to another institution where he is being watched by the Japanese authorities.

The French authorities on August 17, notified the Japanese Consular Police, which, on the following day, took charge of the body of Kin, which was cremated and buried on August 21.

According to a confession said to have been made by the injured man, they had successfully manufactured two bombs and were engaged in putting the third together when it exploded with fatal results, the Japanese press reported.

Demand Made in Nanking.

NANKING, Aug. 24. (Domei).—The premature explosion of a bomb being manufactured in Shanghai's French Concession ten days ago had its repercussion here today as Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Consul-General, drew the attention of Mr. Chen Chieh, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the undesirable effects of the protection allegedly being extended by the Chinese government to the band of Korean revolutionists.

The Japanese official, Domei learned on good authority, directly linked the recent abortive attempt by Korean terrorists to blow up the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai and the Kabukiza Theater, North Szechuen Road, to the 200 members of a Korean independence movement led by Kum Ku who are living in and about Nanking. Some of them are attending the Military Academy here.

Mr. Suma, it is further understood, pointed out that the extension of protection by the Chinese authorities to such terrorists was incompatible with the terms of the mandate for the promotion of friendly relations with neighboring nations issued last year by the Nanking Government.

Mr. Suma asked for the arrest and the immediate handing over to the Japanese authorities of these men and pointed out that the refusal of the Chinese government to do so would constitute an unfriendly act, it is understood.

Seek Chengtu Consul

Mr. Suma also took issue with Mr. Chen on the refusal of the Chinese authorities to allow Mr. Eiichi Iwai to enter Chengtu, Szechwan, on the grounds that the city is not an open treaty port. Mr. Iwai, formerly with the Embassy in Shanghai, was recently appointed acting consul-general and instructed to proceed to the Szechwan capital to reopen the Japanese consulate-general there closed since 1932 when anti-Japanese agitation reached its peak.

Pointing out that Japanese officials had been stationed in Chengtu for more than 18 years Mr. Suma asked for a reconsideration of the Chinese attitude. The simplest way, he is understood to have pointed out, was to make Chengtu a treaty port.

Mr. Chen, it is understood, promised to reply to the Japanese demarches after conferring with Gen. Chang Chun, Foreign Minister, who is expected to return here at the end of this month.

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Japanese Make Demarche On Protection Allegedly Given Band Of Koreans

Explosion Of Bomb In Frenchtown Declared Being
Manufactured In Order To Blow Up Consulate
Leads To Protest; Iwai Case Discussed

FRENCH POLICE MAINTAIN THAT NO ACTUAL BOMB EXPLODED

The bursting of a bomb in a house on Route Vallon on August 14, which was allegedly being manufactured by two Korean terrorists, was the end to an alleged plan to blow up the Japanese Consulate-General and the Kabukiza Theatre, the Japanese Consular Police announced yesterday, according to Domei.

Although the French Police continued to maintain yesterday that it was not a bomb, but chemicals which had exploded when one Korean was killed and another badly injured, the Japanese contended that the two Koreans were manufacturing a third bomb with the idea of blowing up the Japanese Consulate.

The Japanese Consular Police state that that was the confession made by the injured Korean, who is now in hospital under their guard.

The body of a man taken from the scene of the explosion, first thought to be that of a Chinese, was later identified as that of Heikwa Kin, 23, Korean. Kin's body was taken away by the Japanese authorities and cremated. His alleged accomplice, Jukken Kin, 25, was taken to the Ste. Marie's Hospital and later removed to a Japanese Hospital, where he is now. He is alleged to have confessed that he and his accomplice were preparing a third bomb when it exploded.

Demarche At Nanking
NANKING, Aug. 24.—The premature explosion of a bomb being manufactured in Shanghai's French Concession 10 days ago had its repercussion here to-day as Mr. Yakihiro Suma, Japanese Consul-General, drew the attention of Mr. Chen Chien, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the undesirable effects of the protection allegedly being extended by the Chinese Government to a band of Korean revolutionists.

The Japanese official, Domei learned on good authority, directly linked the recent abortive attempt by Korean terrorists to blow up the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai and the Kabukiza Theatre, North Szechuen Road, to the 200 members of a Korean independence movement led by Kang Ku who are living in and about Nanking. Some of them are attending the Military Academy here.

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Arrest Asked

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Chengtu Consulate

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Mr. Chen, it is understood, promised to reply to the Japanese demarches after conferring with General Chang Chun, Foreign Minister, who is expected to return here at the end of this month.—Domei.

Japanese Demand Koreans' Arrest In Bombing Plot

Alleged Attempt to Blow Up
Consulate-General

REPRESENTATION MADE TO NANKING

Bursting prematurely while it was being manufactured by two Korean terrorists at 13 Tai Hsing Fang, Route Vallon, on August 14, a bomb, the last of a series of three, put an end to an alleged plan to blow up the Japanese Consulate-General and the Kabukiza Theatre, North Szechuen Road, the Japanese Consular Police announced yesterday.

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Representations to Nanking

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Mr. Suma asked for the arrest and the immediate handing over to the Japanese authorities of these men and pointed out that the refusal of the Chinese Government to do so would constitute an unfriendly act, it is understood.

Chengtu Consulate

Mr. Suma also took issue with Mr. Chen on the refusal of the Chinese authorities to allow Mr. Eichi Iwai to enter Chengtu, Szechuen, on the grounds that the city is not an open treaty port. Mr. Iwai, formerly with the Embassy in Shanghai, was recently appointed acting consul-general and instructed to proceed to the Szechuen capital to re-open the Japanese consulate-general there, closed since 1932 when anti-Japanese agitation reached its peak.

Pointing out that Japanese officials had been stationed in Chengtu for more than 18 years Mr. Suma asked for a reconsideration of the Chinese attitude. The simplest way, he is understood to have pointed out, was to make Chengtu a treaty port.

Mr. Chen, it is understood, promised to reply to the Japanese demarches after conferring with Gen. Chang Chun, the Foreign Minister, who is expected to return here at the end of this month.—Domei.

In the course of their investigations into the death of Kim, the French Police found no evidence of an attempt to blow up either the Japanese Consulate-General or the Kabukiza Theatre. Questioned last night, the police stated that the bombs probably being manufactured were apparently of the cigarette tin type, which could do little damage. They said, however, that investigations had since been handed over to the Japanese Consular police.

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Mr. Poong,

Mr. Kim,

As far as my knowledge goes, the operation on hand is going on well though it will take much time.

I beg to write you regarding the following matter about the writing of which I have had some hesitation.

As a result of a conference which I held with comrade "Hak Ma" I came down to Shanghai to undertake the operation in question.

I am told that you two have criticized me although I am now doing my best with the operation.

I am unable to tolerate your insulting attitude towards me. Comrade "Byung Hwa" informs me that Mr. Kim Pa is criticizing me as a man who is acting independently. I cannot understand Kim Pa. Comrade "Hak Ma" says that he believes Kim Pa may think that Mr. Wang and I had come to Shanghai without first consulting the other comrades. I had no chance to consult them about our coming to Shanghai. I believe I am in the right, though you accuse me of taking independent action. You say that I came down to Shanghai too hurriedly and should have waited longer, but you must remember that we were planning some thing. You complain about my silence since my arrival in Shanghai. I am sorry that you do not understand my situation. When there is nothing of importance it is not necessary to write. However, I have sent 3 letters to you during one month and 10 days and I gave you my address at Wookung. You knew my address but you did not send any letter to me. In spite of this you criticize me. I cannot understand you. The plan is now being carried out, therefore, I think you should not talk about such a small matter. I want to ask you why has Kim Pa assumed a threatening attitude towards me since I left Hanking? Why did "Hak Ma" go to

the hospital?

I am also informed that you are talking too much about our expenses(expenses for daily life and for emergency fund).

I have received no more than \$50. a month from Mr. Chung for my living expenses. I know nothing about the emergency fund(\$500). They did not want to tell me about the emergency fund and I did not want to know about the plan of operation.(In connection with this matter I have a material proof). I hear that you have warned Mr. Chung against me.

They informed comrade Byung Hwa that every member must be given at least \$300 as an emergency fund, but comrade Kim insisted on \$500. Later, comrade Chung asked my opinion regarding the amount of the emergency fund. In reply I expressed the opinion that the more would be better, but even \$300 would be enough.

I believe that they have already fixed the amount of emergency expenses for each person and decided to hand over the money to each member direct. I don't understand why you are talking so much about the amount of the fund. We believe it is natural that you (Kim Pa) should maintain communications between members and deal with negotiations for money. I believe it is proper for you leave all matters concerning direct operations to the persons to look after them. We have nothing to do with money affairs because comrade Chung has mentioned the matter and settled it. I do not know what you are talking about when you speak of matters which would affect the interest of our party. Kim Pa, you are talking too much on an occasion like this; you should not introduce me to a new comrade in such a harmful manner. You criticize me as a man boasting too much about his heroism,

but must not forget that even such a man would not be harmful to our party. Only prominent people are ever discussed by the public; he must be a man in a high social position. I am not such a man. I care nothing for personal affairs for I am determined to go direct towards the goal I have set myself. I promise you that I will do what I am instructed to do, but it is a matter of regret that we have no unity. I am not a valuable member, so it is no use to think of me. Comrade Ryng Hak is an important member and he has not been pleased with you since his return here from Hanking. You are responsible for the existence of discontent among our members. I am going to work together with a Chinese comrade named Chang because I have confidence in him.

* I beg to close my letter in the hope of having a face to face talk with you very soon.

The plan at present to be executed is different from the last plan and calls for great risk. I pray that I may meet you after I have carried out the plan.

1936 , 8 , 14.

From Shanghai

Yang.

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